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Taedong-gun People's Hospital

1. In July 1952 the Taedong-gun People's Hospital was in three buildings built partially underground at approximately 125-41, 39-12 (YD-325438). The director was KANG Sŏng-ch'ŏl (1660/2052/0811), a 35-year old native of Sunan (125-41, 39-12) (YD-3242) who graduated from the P'yŏngyang Medical College and was a member of the Labor Party. The hospital had a staff of 30 employees. In early July the hospital had 30 patients, all of whom were bombing victims. The Medical Control Section, under the supervision of the Provincial Public Health Bureau, supplied medicines once a month. Sixty percent of these medicines were Soviet made, 20 percent American, and the remainder Korean. The two sick ward buildings each had eight sick rooms, each of which accommodated three patients.

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31 Field Hospital

2. In early August the 31 Field Hospital of the North Korean army was at Tongp'yŏng-dong (124-25, 40-01) (XE-2130). The hospital could accommodate 1,000 patients. Medical supplies were imported from the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

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North Korean Army Central Hospital

3. In early August the North Korean army Central Hospital was by a stream approximately 300 meters southeast of the Nongsong railroad station in Namgung-ni (125-47, 39-08) (YD-4135). The building used as the hospital was formerly the Pusan-myon Primary School. The hospital could accommodate about 300 surgical cases and 250 medical cases at a time. All of the patients were North Korean or Chinese Communist soldiers. On the hospital staff were seven Soviet medical officers, twenty North Korean army medical officers, and more than twenty nurses. Drugs and medicines were supplied by the USSR and China, but the supply was inadequate.

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